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HEATH TOWN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



Annual Report

OF

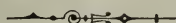
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. ALFRED CODD,

M.D., B.Sc.,

FOR THE YEAR 1910.

ANNUAL REPORT.



Description of District.—The town has an acreage of 738. It is bounded on the north by the Cannock Rural District, on the west by the Wolverhampton County Borough ; on the south by the Wolverhampton County Borough and Willenhall Urban District, with a broad tongue of Bilston Urban District approaching within a few yards of the boundary ; and on the east by Wednesfield Urban District. The population is largely an artisan one, and is grouped together in three centres : Park Village with 914 houses in the north, Heath Town proper with 1272 houses in the centre, north-east, and east ; and Moseley Village with 403 houses in the south-east. The two former centres, though distinct, are co-terminus in places ; but Moseley Village is situated about one mile off, the intervening country being sparsely populated.

Geologically, the district is divided by the great western boundary fault of the South Staffordshire Coalfield. This fault extends as an almost straight line from S.W. to N.E. It may be reproduced on the map by drawing a line from where the Midland Railway crosses over the Grand Junction Line to where the canal runs alongside the Wednesfield Road, continuing it along the straight part of the road, and producing it in both directions to the boundaries. North-west of this line are the Permian beds, which here consist of irregular bands of red, white and yellow sandstone of varying hardness, and intermixed with red marl and clay. The rocks are generally covered with Boulder clay, in which granite boulders freely occur. South-east of the fault are the coal measures, while just to the south of the loop line bridge over Dean's Road is a small dyke of greenstone. In the sandstone and marl formation there are many clay-pits and brickworks. In the coal measures the pits are all worked out or abandoned, except for spasmodic efforts by "gins" and similar devices to remove portions that have been left.

In the neighbourhood of the fault there is a watershed separating the basin of the Severn on the north-west from that of the Trent on the south-east. The natural drainage of the former is into the Smestow Brook, an affluent of the Stour ; while the natural drainage of latter (which escapes percolating into the mines (finds its way into the Tame.

The chief industries are those of pump manufacture, trunk making, lock making, ironworks, hurdle manufacture, and that of insulated dynamo stampings, and other stampings.

Population.—The method of estimation adopted, as in former years was that of assuming an increase at a uniform rate of geometrical progression between the census of 1901 and that of 1911, equivalent to that which obtained between 1891 and 1901. The actual population will, of course, be determined during the next year by the Census.

Vital Statistics.—The Wolverhampton Union Workhouse migrated into your district in August of 1903. The male Pavilions, the whole of the Infirmary, the Insane block, the male skin ward and half the female skin block are in your district, the rest being in Wednesfield.

The same method of allotting the Workhouse population as described last year will be followed. The population of Heath Town being 6 per cent of that of the whole union, this proportion of the total Workhouse population has been added to the estimated population of the District, the other Districts taking their estimated proportion.

I have added all the Births in the Workhouse to those in my District, as there is no means at present of ascertaining to which District they should be transferred. I understand that during next year 1911, the Registrar General will inform me which births should be deleted from my list for the column 4 of the new Table 1, 1911, and will inform the other Medical Officers of Health of the District how many are born in the Workhouse should be allotted to their respective Districts.

I have explained in previous years why I have altered the headings of columns 5, 6, 7, 8, and columns 12 and 13 in Table 1, owing to deaths in the Workhouse alone being more than all the others in the District, and the union having a population of 154,591 at the last census.

The Registrar General in the new (1911) Table 1 will adopt this plan which I have followed since my appointment.

Infant Death Rate.—This year has a particularly low rate. Never has it been approached in our recent records. There have been only 20 deaths, showing a rate of 53.33 per thousand births. The lowest previous record in the last fifteen years has been 103.3 in 1907. In all previous years when the rate has been low, there has been a wet and cold summer, and this has of course obtained last year, but though the summer was very cold and wet, it did not exceed in this respect some of the other cold and wet summers we have had

in recent years, and yet we find that the rate was practically half the lowest rate previously recorded. There was however one feature in the summer of 1910 which I particularly noticed, namely the almost complete absence of the house fly, and the blow fly. Whether this is due to some particular conditions obtaining last year, or to some definite result of our work cannot be stated, but certainly hygienic conditions seriously inhibit the breeding of the flies, which specially select for the development of the earlier stages of their metamorphosis, manure heaps and offal and other unsanitary conditions which ought to be far removed entirely from the proximity of dwelling houses. And it is certain that flies more than any other agency contribute to diarrhoeal diseases, and are often carriers of tubercle and other zymotic organisms. By persistent and successful endeavour to remove these unsanitary conditions, there is bound to be a reflex on the mortality and especially on the infant death rate owing to the ease with which milk can be contaminated, if adequate care is not taken. It is however clear that with a small community, the law of averages does not hold good, and chance fluctuations of considerable amplitude are bound to take place, and this is one of them. This is illustrated by the fact that while these pages are going to press, the first month of the new year shows one fourth of the total deaths that occurred during the whole of this year.

There does not appear to be any large demand for female labour in the District ; and I have no evidence that mothers of very young children leave them and go to work.

Notification of Births Act 1907.—I have frequently pointed out, both in my reports and at your meetings, the great potential value of this Act. I believe your Council have fully realised this, and are anxious to adopt it, if the proper machinery can be provided to carry out the intentions of the Act. While this is going through the press, a serious effort is being made to secure the services of a Health Visitor, who will efficiently carry out the provisions of the Act under circumstances suitable for a small District. The three alternatives have presented themselves, (I) joining with adjacent Districts, in one Visitor, (II) joining in the County scheme ; (III) employing a part time Visitor, and at present the opinion is that the latter is the most feasible as it does not depend on the somewhat tardy action of surrounding Districts, and the services of the District Nurse, who has worked in the District for many years, with great success might be most advantageously used for the purpose, if suitable arrangements can be made.

Medical Inspection of School Children.—This does not come under the purview of the District Medical Officer. The arrest of disease in its early stage is bound to have a great influence on the Health of the District, but there is still very much to be done in providing adequate treatment for the diseased conditions found, as the voluntary Hospitals cannot (or should not) cope with the work provided. We still find of great value the information supplied by the School Inspector relating to overcrowding.

General Death Rate.—This is again down, and lower than it has ever been in the last fifteen years. It is 9.80, while the previous lowest was 12.49 in 1906. Last year the rate was high, 15.33 as compared with the County (Urban) Average of 15.8, and that of the large towns, 14.7 The low rate of this year was, like the infantile death rate due to climatic conditions, and also to the comparative absence of zymotic mortality.

Birth Rate.—This is again somewhat on the decline. Last year the rate was above the County average and that of the large towns.

Zymotic Death Rate.—This is specially small, less than unity, .64 per thousand, and consisted of 1 case of enteric fever, 2 of Cerebro-spinal meningitis (which did not show the epidemic type), 5 of diarrhoea. The District has been very free from Measles and Whooping Cough during the year.

Isolation.—The Hospital has benefited from the thorough overhauling that was undertaken last year, and the repainting has been completed. I regret to say however that the bath room and hot water supply, water closets, that were promised last year have not materialised yet! During the year, Sister Duller who has served us so well for three years has resigned her post, and Nurse Pike has been appointed to the position.

Scarlet Fever.—There have been 30 cases notified during the year, rather more than we have had during the past two years. 22 of them have been removed to the Hospital, giving a percentage isolation of 73.3. The cases were all of a mild type, and there were no complications.

Disinfection.—Disinfection of dwellings by Mackenzie's spray is systematically carried out. The Thresh apparatus at Wolverhampton Fever Hospital is used for bedding and clothing when required.

Diphtheria.—One case only has been notified, which was admitted into the General Hospital, and on further investigation, was found to be not one of diphtheria neither clinically or pathologically.

The Council agree to pay for the use of Antidiphtheritic serum both for treatment and for prophylaxis, and also will lend a syringe for those needing it for this purpose. But it is necessary for the Doctor to convince them that the patient or his friends are unable to pay.

Enteric Fever.—There have been 2 cases, one of which was removed to the General Hospital.

Closure of and Exclusion of Children from School.—During the year, a conference of Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers in the County was held at Stafford, and a uniform plan of action was decided upon for putting into force the recommendations embodied in the Memorandum of the Medical Officers of the Local Government Board and Board of Education. As a result of this conference, and of the deliberations of a Committee appointed by this conference, of which I was a member, it was decided that Medical Officers in this County should take advantage of Article 45b rather than Article 57, that is that the closure of Schools should take place upon the representation of the District Medical Officer of Health, confirmed by the School Medical Officer. That the Head Teachers should notify at once to the Medical Officer of Health suspected cases of Chicken-pox, Diphtheria, Measles, Mumps, Scarlet Fever, Small-pox and Whooping cough, and that the Medical Officer of Health either directly or through the Sanitary Inspector, should exclude individual children according to a fixed plan.

Though this plan has not been put into force during the year, yet while this report is going through the press instructions have been sent by the County Education Committee to the Head Teachers of the County requiring them to send these notifications. I have advocated this practice since my appointment but have not been able to secure the co-operation of the Managers. But now that the lead comes from the Education Committee I am sure that the result on the Public Health of the District will be very far reaching, and will give me a fair knowledge of the prevalence of non-notifiable infectious disease, of which I have hitherto been quite ignorant.

Compulsory Notification of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—A meeting was held in Wolverhampton of the Authorities of South Staffordshire to hear from the County Medical Officer of Health and others what arrangements had been made in some parts of North Staffordshire for the compulsory notification of this disease, and for following up the treatment of the condition. The chief points are that if the notification is received by a midwife, the Medical Officer at once directs a medical man to attend the case, and asks him whether he requires nurses. If a medical man notifies, he is asked whether he requires nurses. If so, nurses are employed night and day for perhaps four days, when the case may require less frequent attention. But the majority of the cases require no nurses, or only occasional attention from them. I advise that your Council adopt the notification of the disease, and that you pay the doctor a fee for his attendance on the cases, and that nurses are employed by the Council when required. The notification to be only counted as such if received within fourteen days of the birth. The commercial value of these proceedings will be realised if the comparison between the cost of educating a blind child and an ordinary child, the former costing £400, and the latter £30. In the great majority of these cases the sight is saved if properly and promptly treated, while most of the severe cases untreated become blind. If the notification of the Births Act were adopted and a Health Visitor appointed, she would be of greatest service in the discovery of these cases and in the treatment of the milder cases, though she would not be able to spend the time on the severe type of cases.

Phthisis.—Three cases have been notified, and all of them when entering the Workhouse. This of course represents only a very small proportion of the cases occurring in the District, and I am afraid the amount of service rendered to them and their relatives and those living in the same house, must be very limited. The only satisfactory method would be to have general notification of tuberculosis, which I have always advocated in my reports, and I hope will soon be adopted in this District, or better, become compulsorily notified by law. When the infective nature of the disease and its extraordinary prevalence and fatality becomes generally known, public opinion will demand that more drastic steps be taken to stamp it out.

I am glad that the steps taken by the South Staffordshire Small Pox Hospital Board are reaching the final stage in the arrangements for the use of the Moorcroft Hospital as a Sanatorium for Phthisis.

I hope that your Council will do your full share of the work, both financially and by personal interest and endeavour. I would remind you of what I have said frequently before that the problem of the prevention and treatment of Phthisis is one of the most important, economic (as well as hygienic) problem of the day. This disease is by far the most prevalent of any, and by far the most frequent cause of death. It attacks chiefly those who have just completed their education and are about to begin to earn their living, and at this most critical period of their life, they are struck down, just at the period when the loss of their work and life is economically most disastrous to the community. Just as they are about to add to the wealth of the State, they are laid aside, and become a burden to the rates. It is surely in accordance with the best instincts to snatch from certain death, and restore to comparative health and wage earning capacity those who by residence in a Sanatorium (even for the limited period suggested in this case) learn the principles of the open-air cure, which when carried out afterwards faithfully enable them once more to earn their living.

Bacteriological Examinations.—This has been done only in six cases, four of them being by the Medical Officer of the Workhouse Infirmary.

Adoptive Acts.—These may be recorded here for convenience of reference. Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890, adopted. Housing of Working Classes, 1890, not adopted. Public Health Amendment Act, 1890, part III, adopted. Notification of Births Act, 1907, not adopted. Public Health Amendment Act, 1907, (Town Planning Act), parts II, III, IV, and section 95. Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, adopted. Diphtheria Antitoxin Order, 1910, adopted conditionally.

Excrement and Refuse Disposal.—All new houses are required to fit water closets or slop closets, except where there can be no practicable connection to the sewer. There are 198 water closets and 827 waste water closets in the District. Most of the latter have been of the narrow opening type, without tippers, and there has been very little trouble with them. There is one midden with underground vaults and efforts are being made and have been made to secure its conversion. Most of the older houses have what is known locally as ash-closets. That is a privy of limited capacity, with concrete floor, only a short depth below the ground level, with an opening at the side, with sliding door, through which the excreta are removed, and into which the household ashes are supposed to be put. There

are about 1,143 of these in the District. In many cases and especially in the summer, ashes are not used, and in these cases these privies become very insanitary, and the liquid filth exudes into surrounding yards. In the worst of these cases, conversions to water carriage system have been made. There has been no systematic insistence on provision of bins for the reception of garbage, and often this is freely scattered about.

The excrement and house refuse is removed by the Council's scavengers and is done fortnightly. I have described the method in previous reports, and have specially deprecated the method of tipping the contents of the barrows on to the streets. and shovelling it up into carts. I hope that very shortly this will be altered, for while this report is passing through the press, the purchase of galvanised bins has been sanctioned, and it is intended that the contents of the privies shall be shovelled directly into these bins, and the bins shall then be carried and emptied into the cart. When this is put in operation, we shall realise what the County Medical Officer and I have urged for many years, and it will be a valuable asset in our Sanitary equipment. At the same time I hope it will be only a temporary expedient, and that the more radical and satisfactory solution of the gradual but complete conversion into water carriage system under the Town Planning Act will take place, beginning with those privies that are the worst.

Sewerage—River Pollution.—The district is traversed by a watershed running close to the line of the canal and the western Boundary fault of the South Staffordshire Coalfield, which while it does not form any conspicuous physical feature in the landscape, effectually sends its north western waters into the basin of the Severn and sends its south eastern waters into the basin of the Tame. It has been therefore necessary to construct two sewerage systems. That on the N.W. drains Heath Town proper and Park Village and is carried to the outfall at Coven Heath, three miles away, where it is disposed of by precipitation tanks and broad irrigation. The final effluent being into the tributary of the Penk. The effluent whenever taken has been found to be very satisfactory. There is also a storm water filtration tank. When however the resources of the broad irrigation have been exhausted, it would be far preferable to have septic tanks instead of acquiring new land. Moseley Village on the other side of the watershed has its own system, and the outfall is close to the village, where the treatment is tank sedimentation, and broad irrigation.

The Wednesfield brook has been a source of considerable trouble in the past. It used to receive the drainage of several houses in Wednesfield and threatened the purity of the Smestow Brook which it enters. I have frequently referred to this source of danger and now I am glad to report that the Wednesfield Council have brought up their sewer, and now all of the houses are connected.

The small areas still undrained to the sewer I have mentioned in detail in previous reports. That in the central portion of Deans Road is roughly square; on one side of the road, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres in area, the houses numbering about 30, and irregularly scattered, and of low rateable value. The distance from the nearest point of the sewer to the nearest house is about 1,100 feet, and to the furthest house 1,900 feet. The drainage has in the past been conspicuous by its absence, there being frequently large pools of sewage in the yards, the drains to cesspits choked up and the cesspits improperly constructed. During the year however, in the worst property, the drainage has been rectified, and the cesspit rectified, and improvement has been effected in some of the other properties. (Vide Inspector's report.)

The houses near Barnfield Farm in Deans Road, also undrained, are 9 in number and awkwardly related to the sewers, and during last year have caused no trouble with their drainage.

The houses at the east end of Willenhall Road have been waiting for the Willenhall sewer to come toward them from Portobello, and now this sewer has been brought up by the Willenhall District Council along the opposite side of the road as far as the corner opposite Deans Road end. I would therefore urge your Council to connect these houses to the Willenhall sewer as soon as possible. The Surveyor has suggested that as it would be costly to tunnel under the double sets of tramlines in the case of each property, it might be practicable to lay a sewer along the footpath, and only tunnel under the tramlines at one place near Neachall Lane. If this can be done, it would be better for it to be done before the County Council pave the footpaths along this part of the road.

General Inspection and Housing.—I have made a systematic inspection of the District. The work done under the Town Planning Act is already beginning to bear fruit. Many premises that have been frequently reported as unsanitary but which it has been difficult to deal with under the older Acts, have during the year been dealt with. The cottages in one yard in Moseley Village, which for many years have been insanitary, and for which we have been able so far to get no material improvement, have been closed, and since then many (but not) all of our requirements have been carried out. In many

cases water closets and slop closets have replaced the privies that previously existed. It has been our policy that wherever the privies have not been kept in as sanitary condition as they are capable of, wherever they have been delapidated, conversion to water closets or slop closets have been required, provided that access to the sewer can be obtained.

A court in Bushbury Road, which I have frequently condemned has been closed and houses in Dark Street, Moseley Village, which also have been frequently condemned, have also been closed. Many structural defects of long standing have been remedied. Great credit is due to the Inspector for his vigilance, and I am glad that in order to relieve him from some of his secretarial duties, your Council has appointed a clerk to do much of the office work. By this relief he has been enabled to give much more time to Housing inspection and Slaughterhouse inspection.

There are still many houses that are unfit, though with some slight structural alterations and repairs they might be made passable, and notices have been sent to the owners, with, in most cases, little result. If they still remain refractory, there will be no alternative but to close them, in the same way as the court in Moseley Village already referred to. There are other houses that are rapidly degenerating, and no adequate provision is made for repairs, and these, too, will have to follow suite. But there is no doubt that the greater facility given under the new Act for closing, or for the Council to do the repairs, and recoup themselves out of the rent, has acted as a powerful stimulus to owners to induce them to get the work done without procrastination.

There is nowhere "mass" overcrowding, that is, large areas such as half a square mile, densely overcrowded, and this area again surrounded by a large population. But there is still a great deal of focal overcrowding, smaller areas, with the houses fairly packed together, though at the edges of the area there are generally wide open expanses stretching for miles. But the wide open country, while it mitigates the effect of focal overcrowding, does not excuse it, or make it tolerable. The fact that a house is surrounded by a large open space, would not justify the overcrowding of its inmates, and by parity of reasoning, the fact that Moseley Village is surrounded by a large open space on all sides, does not justify the fact that its courts and side streets are unduly overcrowded. As some of these houses are delapidated and unsanitary, we have permanently closed some of them, and hope to have the opportunity of closing others in the most congested parts.

Garden Suburb.—There has not been much extension this year. The supply has been sufficient for the immediate demand. In previous years I have described at some length the advantages to be derived from pleasurable surroundings, beauty of design in the dwelling house, and from large open space surrounding it. There does seem to be a limit however at the lower end of the rent-scale, when houses of this style cease to be profitable from the point of view of health. Houses like these cost more than plain ones of equal size, and this is well worth it, when the cubic space allotted is more than the minimum healthy space. It is better to have a smaller house and a pretty one at the same cost ; or from houses of equal size, to choose the prettier one, and pay a little more rent. But when the cubic space drops to 1000 cubic feet per person, it is healthier to have a plain house with that cubic space, than an aesthetic house at the same rent but with smaller cubic space.

Water Supply.—This is supplied by Wolverhampton Corporation from the Pumping station at Cosford, and shortly from the new supplementary boring at Tettenhall, both borings being through the Keuper and Bunter sandstones and conglomerates. There are only a very few of the old pumps left, and these are being abandoned, two of them being stopped during the year. The practice of having one stand tap for a whole yard is a bad one, and we are trying to get a tap put in every washhouse.

Slaughterhouses.—Meat Inspection.—The slaughterhouses have been regularly visited, especially while slaughtering is being carried out, and fuller details will appear in the report of the Inspector, Mr. Pickering, at the close of this report. Most of the slaughterhouses are in a satisfactory condition, but we have detected slaughtering in private houses or outhouses attached to them, and we are endeavouring to stop that practice. Two carcasses have been seized, condemned, and convictions obtained. Many viscera, and portions have been seized.

Owing to the difficulty in proper oversight in these private slaughterhouses, it will be a great advantage when the use of public abattoirs will be compulsory.

Factories and Workshops.—Two factories have during the year fitted water closets. In the case of one of these I have repeatedly condemned the offensive latrines previously obtaining there.

In the other large works to which I have referred to in previous reports, the latrines still remain, but pails are used, but should be replaced by water closets.

Offensive Trade.—The gut-collecting business upon which I have reported in previous years still continues, but there does not appear to have been any scraping, and I have heard of no complaints during the year. Another similar business was discovered by the Inspector on the Old Heath, a wild district, consisting of abandoned pit mounds, with a cottage dotted here and there. It was close to the District boundary, and thought to be in our District, but Mr. Pickering and I carefully surveyed the boundary line at this point and it was found the building was a few yards outside our District, so we notified the other authorities (Wolverhampton), and the gut scrapers appear to have done nothing since at this place.

Bakehouses and Dairies.—These appear to be satisfactory. The new model bye-laws relating to dairies are in effect.

Milk and Foods Inspection.—This is undertaken by the County Inspector.

Reafforestation.—An offer has been made to the Midland Re-afforestation Association of a large tract of spoil bank at Moseley Village. Negotiations are proceeding between the Association and the Board of Agriculture with regard to acquiring this land for purposes of Forestation. I have in previous reports pointed out the value of this industry in promoting the health of a district, and hope that these negotiations may result in the covering of the arid banks with hardy, health-giving trees. The work of planting trees along the roads proceeds apace. Fallings Park is well planted, and parts of Cannock Road also. And now the long line of Willenhall Road is to be planted. As the natural tree growth, and in fact all kinds of vegetation are very scanty throughout the District, this effort of your Council is very commendable.

Roads.—Much has been done in this direction. Good roads and pleasant footpaths are appreciable factors in Public Health conditions. Paving has been done in Bushbury Road, Victoria Road, New Cross, Prestwood Road, in Willenhall Road from Coventry Street to Hayward's works, and is proceeding from there onwards towards the Willenhall boundary. What is greatly needed is the making of Deans Road, the important artery between Heath Town proper and Moseley Village, what is practically the only thoroughfare between these important parts of the District, and in wet weather it is a veritable quagmire. Another important thoroughfare badly needed is projected continuation of Park Lane into Showell Road, Bushbury, and a section of what I have described as the future "Ring Road" of Wolverhampton.

J. ALFRED CODD, M.D., B.Sc. (Lond).
Medical Officer of Health.

TABLES.

I. Institutions within the Districts receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Wolverhampton Union Workhouse (in part).	Wolverhampton General Hospital.	Nil.

Is the Union Workhouse within your District? (Yes in part).

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1910 and previous Years.

Year.	Popula- tion estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.†				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTRU- TIONS IN THE DISTRICT 9	Deaths of		NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.†	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.			Non- residents registered in Public Institu- tions in the District. 10	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District. 11	Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			12	13	
1900	9239	364	33.88	55	151.1	167	17.06			18	149	19.12
1901	9509	362	38.08	52	143.6	151	15.88			8	143	15.04
1902	9788	405	41.39	55	135.8	162	16.56			11	152	15.53
1903‡	10074	381	37.93	45	118.1	127	12.61	‡23?	24?	17	152	15.00
1904	10437	373	35.77	52	139.4	172	16.49	275	275	4	373	35.77
1905	10741	382	35.79	65	170.2	159	14.89	225	210	9	360	43.73
1906	11053	405	36.65	44	108.6	138	12.49	230	222	11	347	31.40
1907	11368	426	37.48	44	103.3	157	13.82	235	216	8	365	32.12
1908	11707	381	32.51	55	144.4	163	13.15	253	246	13	396	33.90
1909	12395	403	32.52	48	119.1	190	15.33	259	245	21	414	37.45
Averages for years 1909-1910	10631.1	387.6	35.88	51.5	133.36	164.9	14.83	\$150.5	\$143.8	12.4	385.1	22.70
1910	12759	375	29.40	20	53.33	125	9.80	215	207	8	324	25.40

*Rates in Columns 4 and 8 should be calculated per 1,000 of the estimated gross population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 12 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 7 are the number in Column 12, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses, and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made should be given on the back of this Table.

†The headings of these Columns are interchanged for reasons described in the text of the report.

‡Wolverhampton Union Workhouse transferred (in part) to this District in August of this year (1903).

§Seven years' average. Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)—738.

Total population at all ages	...	...	9,441
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	1,954
Average number of persons per house	...	...	4.8

At Census of 1901.

COMPARISON WITH AVERAGE FOR THE COUNTY (URBAN), AND WITH AVERAGE FOR 76 LARGE TOWNS IN ENGLAND.

	Birth rate.			Death rate all ages.			Death rate per 1000 Under 1 year of age.			General Zymotic Death Rate.		
	Heath Town.	County (Urban).	76 Large Towns.	Heath Town.	County (Urban).	76 Large Towns.	Heath Town.	County (Urban).	76 Large Towns.	Heath Town.	County (Urban).	76 Large Towns.
1904	35.8	33.7	29.1	16.5	17.2	17.2	139	165	160	3.54	2.41	2.49
1905	35.8	32.0	28.2	14.9	15.9	15.7	170	153	140	3.25	2.0	1.88
1906	36.6	31.9	27.8	12.5	15.8	15.9	109	149	145	1.71	2.15	2.24
1907	37.5	30.9	27	13.8	15.2	15.4	103.3	136	127	2.23	1.60	1.54
1908	32.5	31.4	26.9	13.1	15.0	14.9	144.4	129	129	2.54	1.49	1.59
1909	32.5	29.6	25.7	15.3	15.8	14.7	119.1	138	118	1.37	2.08	1.42
1910	29.4			9.8			53.3			.64		

TABLE II.

**Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1910, and
previous years.**

There are no separate Localities of known population in the
District.

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1910.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						Total Cases removed to Hospital.	
	At all ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.		65 and upwa ds.
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	1		1		1			1*
Erysipelas	10			2	1	7		
Scarlet Fever	30		3	20	2	5		22
Enteric Fever	2					2		1*
Puerperal Fever	1					1		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3					3		
Totals	47		4	22	4	18		24

Isolation Hospital, Heath Town (Scarlet Fever).

Total available beds ... 11

Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated ... 1

*General Hospital, Wolverhampton (Diphtheria and Enteric Fever).

South Staffordshire Joint Hospital (Small Pox).

SCARLET FEVER.

Percentage Isolation for 8 years before 1905	...	...	...	37·51
" during 1905	...	...	...	73·3
" " 1906	...	...	...	96·
" " 1907	...	...	...	90·5
" " 1908	...	...	...	65·5
" " 1909	...	...	...	72·7
" " 1910	...	...	...	73·3

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during year 1910.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small Pox								
Measles								
Scarlet Fever								
Whooping Cough								
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)								
Croup								
Fever { Typhus								
Enteric	1					1		1
Other continued	2				1	1		1
Epidemic Influenza								
Cholera								
Plague								
Diarrhoea	5	4		1				
Enteritis	7	3	3			1		2
Gastritis								
Puerperal Fever								
Erysipelas								
Other Septic Diseases								5
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	5		1		1	3		22
Other Tuberculosis Diseases	2		1	1				6
Cancer (malignant disease)	7					5	2	15
Bronchitis	13	3	1			1	8	24
Pneumonia	12		2			4	6	19
Pleurisy								1
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs								
Alcoholism								
Cirrhosis of Liver }								
Venereal Diseases								2
Premature Birth	4	4						
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	1				1			2
Heart Diseases	10			1	2	6	1	25
Accidents	5	1	1			3		2
Suicides	1				1			1
Disease of Nervous System	16	1	3	1		4	7	17
" Mind								6
" Kidney	8				1	6	1	15
Senility	13						13	35
All other causes... ..	13	4	1		1	5	2	14
All Causes	125	20	13	4	8	40	40	215

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III., IV. and V., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables supplied by the Local Government Board on the back of Table IV. (but which are not here reprinted.)

January, 1911.

J. ALFRED CODD, Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE V.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1910.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under On Year.
All Causes	Certified ...	...	...	4	1	1	2	8	2	1	2		3	2		2				20
	Uncertified	...	...																	0
i. Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox	...	...															
	Chicken-pox	...	...															
	Measles	...	...															
	Scarlet Fever	...	...															
	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	...	...															
	Whooping Cough	...	...															
ii. Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Diarrhoea, all forms	...	...								1		1	1		1				4
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis	...	...						1		1		1							3
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	...	...	1				1		1										2
iii. Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth	...	...	2	1	1		4												4
	Congenital Defects	...	...															
	Injury at Birth	...	...															
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation	...	...															
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	...											1						1
iv. Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...															
	Tuberculous Peritonitis:	...	...															
	Tabes Mesenterica	...	...															
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...															
v. Other Causes.	Erysipelas	...	...															
	Syphilis...	...	...															
	Rickets	...	...															
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...						1											1
	Convulsions	...	...			1		1												1
	Bronchitis	...	...	1				1					1			1				3
	Laryngitis	...	...															
	Pneumonia	...	...															
	Suffocation, overlying	...	...															
	Other causes	...	...			1		1												1
				4	1	1	2	8	2	1	2		3	2		2				20

Births in the year: legitimate 333, illegitimate 8+24*.

Deaths in the year of legitimate infants 10, illegitimate infants 2.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 125.

* Workhouse Births.

Heath Town Urban District Council.

REPORT

of the

Sanitary Inspector,

T. F. PICKERING,

Assoc. Royal San. Inst., (Certificated Sanitary and
Meat Inspector),

Upon the Work of the Inspection Department,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1910.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour of submitting to you my Annual Report of the work carried out by me as Inspector of Nuisances, etc., in your District for the year ending December 31st, 1910.

During the year I have made 3,965 Inspections, re-inspections and calls, and upon reference to the Summary at the end of this report the result of my work can be readily seen; 773 Nuisances have been discovered whilst making the above inspections, which have rendered it necessary for me to issue 634 Preliminary Notices and 90 duly Authorised Stationery notices; 334 Houses have been inspected and 233 of these have been found to be in a dilapidated, foul, and damp condition, whilst 22 have been overcrowded. Complaints, Verbal and written, have been received and the same have been dealt with.

During March last I received a visit from an Inspector from the Local Government Board who accompanied me about the District, and to whom I gave all information as to the general condition of the District. The Inspector saw some of the work that had been done and expressed his satisfaction. He suggested that I should get a form printed so that a permanent record of the houses and premises could be reported and filed. Also that clerical assistance should be provided in the Office. This has now been done by appointing an Office Youth, a lot of the Office work that involved itself upon me I have now been able to place in his hands, and when he is more familiar with the work, there is no doubt he will be of very great assistance. The Committee have also purchased a Typewriting Machine, which enables us to get records, and letters out much clearer and better than hitherto.

Drainage.—During the year 151 premises have been thoroughly drained. I find that many of the owners when called upon to connect to the Council's Sewer some years ago did as little as possible, which has meant in many cases, simply the fixing of a gulley in the entry as near the footpath as possible. The alteration now insisted upon becomes a burden to them, as they find that the connection is not deep enough to carry the Sewage from the back of the House, and hence they have to pay again for the connection to be lowered.

Several of the properties in the Dean's Road Area where there is no Sewer have been dealt with by having cesspits provided, which are now emptied by the Council's Scavengers. Other of the Houses are quite unfit for repairs to be carried out and I have advised the owners to close.

The Willenhall Urban District Council have now constructed a sewer along the Willenhall Road in the vicinity of Moseley Village and the Council are already in negotiation with them for permission to connect up the various Houses. This, when done, will abolish the cesspits now in vogue and will do away with a certain amount of very unsatisfactory Nightsoil Work and bring the premises up to the modern standard.

Water Supply.—The majority of the Houses are supplied with drinking water from the Wolverhampton Water Works Mains. I have found that there still exists a few wells (5 in number) from which drinking water is obtained. I have succeeded in getting the owners of 2 wells to close same without having to have the water analysed, and provide the houses with tap water. The others are being dealt with.

Slaughter-Houses.—We have 9 Slaughter-Houses in the District one only of which is licensed, the others being registered. At 2 of the Slaughter-Houses the practice of sub-letting to other persons, other than the occupier of the premises is carried on. This creates a difficulty, should seizures have to be made of diseased meat unfit for food, as usually no one will take the responsibility of owning bad meat. I have, however, warned the owners and the occupiers that I shall hold them responsible for the condition of the meat found, and this has had very good effect for having made a seizure of the carcase of a cow at one of these places, I was readily told who was the owner. During the year 2 Prosecutions have been taken against persons having bad meat in their possession or upon their premises. One case was against the owner of a cow the carcase of which was dropsical and emaciated, this was found in a slaughter-house, the owner was fined £5 and £2 costs. The other case involved 2 persons, Man and Wife. This case was one in which the persons were slaughtering cattle at either their own house or in any shed available, and disposing of the meat in the market of a neighbouring town. These premises had been watched for a considerable time and when the opportunity presented itself an inspection was made of the dwelling house, where in the pantry was found various pieces of meat hanging, amongst which was the Carcase of a dropsical and emaciated Sheep, (the weight of which was 28-lbs.) The Wife of the Butcher declaring that she owned the meat and the butcher being the occupier of the premises, both persons were summoned and the Magistrate inflicted fines upon the Woman of £2 and costs and the man £5 and costs, the total being £12 9s.

I have also assisted the Inspector in the adjoining District in tracking a man (related to the above butchers) who was carrying on the business of what is termed "Screw Meat," in this case I was threatened and followed off the premises with a cleaver, for which the Council instructed me to prosecute. This was done and the man bound over for 3 months. For the diseased Meat found he was fined £26 and costs.

The Slaughter-Houses are usually kept in a clean and satisfactory condition, and every assistance is given when making my inspections.

I have been called upon several times during the year by butchers to examine tubercular carcasses and this has resulted in having destroyed, 4 hind quarters and 2 fore quarters of beef, and all the internal organs. I have also had 15 livers and 17 lungs destroyed, amounting in all to about 290-lbs. so that the quantity of meat destroyed is 11-cwt.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.—92 Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops have been inspected. We have only 5 Cowkeepers in the District and these have kept the Cowsheds in a satisfactory condition. At two of these premises I have succeeded in having the old drains torn out and new and modern drains put in, and properly connected to the Sewer, (prior to this the Sewage ran into the Manure heaps in the fold yards.) The length of one of these drains was about 900 feet.

Six applications have been received for registrations under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders, and all but one have registered, the one was not registered owing to the premises not being in a suitable condition.

Workshops and Bakehouses.—94 inspections of Workshops and Factories and Bakehouses have been made. During the year 2 notices have been received of infringement under the Factory and Workshops' Acts. These were 2 Bakehouses requiring to be lime-washed and one Workshop with insufficient Closet accommodation. I visited these premises and had the necessary work done. In the case of insufficient Closet accommodation the owner abolished the Ash Closets and substituted Water Closets. I have succeeded in having a filthy and foul privy midden abolished at a Factory which was used by 40 men, the owner substituting a latrine, and connected same to Council's Sewer.

Infectious Disease.—I have investigated 30 cases of Scarlet Fever 1 Diphtheria, 5 Typhoid (3 in Union) and 1 Puerperal Fever, 22 patients have been removed to the Hospital and 8 treated at home. 56 School notes have been issued in connection with the above cases. I have several times visited the Schools when repeated cases of Scarlet Fever have broken out, and obtained valuable information from the School Masters respecting suspicious cases away from School.

Disinfection.—30 houses have been disinfected after cases of Infectious Disease and 37 lots of infected clothes and bedding have been disinfected.

Scavenging.—32,148 Ashpits, Tins, and Closets have been emptied during the year, resulting in about 2,740 tons of rubbish being removed. 15 Complaints have been received of closets not having been emptied. These premises I have visited and found that the cause of complaint usually has been through the occupiers failing to leave the doors open. The method of removing the Nightsoil is now being re-arranged and instead of the men depositing Nightsoil upon the streets it will be placed in tins near the closets and carried direct into the cart. The type of closet in use other than the Water Closet is the Dry Ash, this when properly constructed and attended to should create very little nuisance, but other difficulties found are that in many respects the closets are too small to hold the ashes during the Winter months and in Summer there is insufficient coal burned to provide ashes for abolishing the liquid, which allows the liquid to pass over the yards, also many people use the ashes in fowl pens instead of the Ash Closet. During the year there have been 4 conversions of privies and 142 dry Ash Closets to Water and Waste Water Closets. This has also been the means of getting suitable and proper ash accommodation provided, and, in my opinion, is the most desirable course for the Council to pursue.

The greatest difficulty that I experience in getting property owners to alter their Ash Closets, is that if they adopt the Clean Water system then they incur an additional rate of 10/- per year upon each closet, which in small cottage property becomes a heavy burden when the cost of repairs are added. I have approached the Wolverhampton Waterworks Engineer with a view to getting this additional rate removed, but he informed me that his Council were not prepared to do this at the present time, or could he give me any hope as to the rate being reduced.

Housing and Town Planning Act.—During the year the Council decided to carry into effect the requirements of the Housing and Town Planning Act and for this I was appointed the Officer. 50 Inspections have been made which has necessitated the issuing of Closing Orders upon 30 houses, 18 of these houses are now closed and the other 12 are undergoing the providing of proper means of ventilation, properly drained, and the conversing of Dry Ash Closets to the Water Carriage system. I find that the District has very few Courts, which are badly congested. In all there are 22 Courts and these have good open spaces between the front houses abutting in the street and the back houses.

Complaints received and dealt with.

Sanitary defects and other nuisances	...	...	...	...	26
Requests to have privies and ashpits emptied	...	...	...	...	42
Ashpits emptied by Council during year	...	...	...	...	32,148

Summary of Sanitary Work done during the year 1910.

Number of Houses	...	...	...	...	...	334
Number of Bakehouses inspected	...	...	...	...	...	73
Workshops and Factories inspected	...	...	...	...	...	94
Slaughter Houses inspected	...	...	...	...	...	780
Cowsheds, Dairies, and Milkshops inspected	...	...	...	...	...	92
Meat and Food inspected	...	...	...	...	...	800
Piggeries, Fowls, and other animals	...	...	...	...	...	87
Stables and Stable Yards inspected	...	...	...	...	...	25
Ashpits reported for cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	52
Samples of Water taken for Analysis	...	...	...	...	...	0
Cases of Certified Infectious	...	...	...	...	...	37
Cases removed to Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	22
Houses disinfected after Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	23
Re-inspections, calls, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	1,546

Nature of Nuisances discovered.

The house or part of the house in a dirty condition	...	...	...	...	73
The house or part of the house in a damp condition	...	...	...	...	43
The house or part of the house in a delapidated condition	...	...	...	...	56
The house or part of the house being overcrowded	...	...	...	...	22
Insufficient or improper closet accommodation	...	...	...	...	3
Closets being improperly situated	...	...	...	...	10
Privy midden or cesspit being a nuisance	...	...	...	...	6
Waste Water Closet choked	...	...	...	...	47
Sinks being foul, improperly constructed and drained	...	...	...	...	52

The drain inlets being untrapped	...	...	...	...	190
The drains being foul	...	...	...	...	22
The drains being stopped or choked	...	...	...	...	56
The drains being defective	...	...	...	...	43
Premises without proper means of drainage	...	...	...	...	43
Rain Water Pipes or gathering being defective	...	...	...	...	10
Roof of Houses being defective	...	...	...	...	39
The floor of Yards and Closets being in an unsanitary condition for want of proper paving	...	...	...	...	19
Floors of Yards or Closets being defective	...	...	...	...	33
The Outbuildings being dilapidated	...	...	...	...	21
The Ashpits being foul or defective	...	...	...	...	6
Animal or animals so as to nuisance	...	...	...	...	18
Accumulation of offensive matter	...	...	...	...	27
Urinals being improperly constructed, drained or offensive	...	...	...	...	1
Premises without water supply	...	...	...	...	2
Rain Water cisterns being foul	...	...	...	...	3
Dangerous Buildings	...	...	...	...	9
Privy Middens connected to drain	...	...	...	...	1
Bath outlet untrapped	...	...	...	...	2

Improvements made in compliance with Notices.

Drains re constructed	...	...	...	...	...	151
" Improved or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	63
" Traps fixed	...	...	...	...	...	190
" Sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	30
" Privy Middens abolished	...	...	...	...	...	4
" Waste Water Closets provided	...	...	...	...	...	134
" Ashpits provided and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	97
" Water Closets provided	...	...	...	...	...	13
" Ashpits emptied by request	...	...	...	...	...	42
" Yards and Channels relaid and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	282
" Wells closed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Water provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Houses, Overcrowding, abated	...	...	...	...	...	22
" Cleaned or Whitewashed	...	...	...	...	...	46
" Lighted or Ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	6
" Spouting provided	...	...	...	...	...	12
" Generally Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	34
" Animals removed	...	...	...	...	...	36
" Offensive matter removed	...	...	...	...	...	12
" Outdoor Premises limewashed and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	32
" Other amendments or nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	26

Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops' Orders, 1886.

The following is a summary of the work carried out under this order :—

Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops inspected	...	...	...	92
Registration of Cowkeepers, Dairymen and purveyors of Milk				6

Nature of Nuisance Discovered.

Walls of Cowsheds in a dirty condition	...	...	...	2
Premises without means of drainage	...	...	...	2
Premises defectively drained	...	...	...	2
Drains choked	...	...	...	3
Paving in Cowsheds defective	...	...	...	9
Untrapped openings in Dairies	...	...	...

Improvements made in compliance with Notices Served.

Walls of Cowsheds cleansed and limewashed	...	...	2
Premises properly drained	...	...	2
Drains improved or repaired	...	...	12
Floors and Channels repaired and relaid	...	...	3

*SUMMARY of SANITARY WORK done in the Inspector of
Nuisances Department during the Year 1910, in the Urban
District of Heath Town*

		NUMBER OF		ABATEMENT NOTICES.		NUISANCES ABATED AFTER NOTICE BY	
		Inspections and Observations made.	Defects found.	Informal by Inspector.	Formal by Authority.	Inspector.	Authority.
Dwelling Houses and Schools.	Foul Conditions ...	334	233	72	14	69	14
	Structural Defects ...						
	Overcrowding ...		22	22	1	22	1
	Unfit for Habitation ...	50	80	50	50		18
	Lodging Houses ...						
	Dairies and Milkshops ...	92	21	21		21	
	Cowsheds ...						
	Bakehouses ...	73	3	3		3	
	Slaughter-houses ...	780	10	10		10	
	Canal Boats ...						
House Drainage.	Ashpits and Privies ...	2220	194	194	8	177	8
	Deposits of Refuse and Manure ...	27	16	16		16	
	Water Closets ...	1025	47	23		23	
	Defective Traps ...	29	435	200	16	214	9
	No Disconnection ...						
	Other Faults ...						
	Water Supply ...	12	2	2	1	1	1
	Pigst es ...	33	9	9		9	
	Animals improperly kept	54	9	9		9	
	Offensive Trades ...	17					
	Smoke Nuisances ...						
	Other Nuisances ...	5	3	3			
	TOTALS ...	5034	823	634	90	574	51

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK DONE—(continued).

UNWHOLESOME FOOD—						
Number of Seizures	...	...	...	...	...	12
Condemned by Magistrate	...	...	...	...	...	2
Prosecutions for exposing for sale			...	...	...	2
Convictions	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	2
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—						
Samples taken for Analysis	...	...	...	...	...
Number found Adulterated, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
Proceedings taken	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Convictions	...	...	...	...	...
Samples of Water taken for Analysis	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	condemned as unfit for use	...	...	...
Precautions against Infectious Disease—						
Lots of Infected Bedding disinfected or destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	37
Houses disinfected after Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	30
Schools	ditto	ditto	...	...	...
Prosecutions for not notifying Existence of Infections Disease						
Convictions	ditto	ditto				
Prosecutions for exposure of Infected Persons or things	...	...	...	...	...
Convictions	ditto	ditto				

(Signed) T. F. PICKERING,

Inspector of Nuisances.

February 20, 1911.

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries) ...	15	1	
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries) ...	70	3	
Workplaces (other than Outworker's premises included in Part 3 of this Report) ...	9		
Total ...	94	4	

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	2	2		
Want of Ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other Nuisances				
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	1	1		
{ unsuitable or defective	1	1		
{ not separate for sexes				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal Occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)				
Other offences				
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)				
Total	4	4		

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKER'S LISTS, SECTION 107.										Inspection of Outworkers' premises	OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTION 109, 110.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	Lists received from Employers			Addresses of Outworkers.			Prosecutions.	In-stances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.		In-stances.	Orders made (s. 110).	Prosecutions (s. 109, 110).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	Once in the year.			Failing to keep or permit inspection of Lists.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	Outworkers.			Received from other Councils.											For-warded to other Councils.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	Twice in the year.	Con-tractors.	Work-men.	Lists.	Con-tractors.	Work-men.									Con-tractors.	Work-men.	Work-men.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Wearing Apparel— (1) making, &c. ... (2) cleaning and washing ... Lace, lace curtains and nets... Artificial flowers ... Nets, other than wire nets ... Tents ... Sacks ... Furniture and upholstery ... Fur pulling ... Feather sorting ... Umbrellas, &c. ... Carding, &c., of buttons, &c. ... Paper bags and boxes ... Basket making ... Brush making ... Racquet and tennis balls ... Stuffed Toys ... File making ... Electro-plate ... Cables and chains ... Anchors and grapnels ... Cart gear ... Locks, latches and keys ... Pea picking ... Total ...																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									</

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Factories with power ...	12
Workshops, including Bakehouses ...	33
Work places ...	3
Total number of workshops on Register	48

Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses may be enumerated here.

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop (s. 133)...	...
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (c. 5)	...
Order
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year	...
In use at the end of the year	...